

**CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE
JACOBS MILL TRACT,
LEXINGTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**



CHICORA RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION 467

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February 5, 2007

This report is printed on permanent paper ∞

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ABSTRACT

This study reports on an intensive cultural resources survey of an approximately 136 acre tract of land in the northern portion of Lexington County, near the city of Chapin, South Carolina. The work was conducted to assist the SINTRA Development Corporation in complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the regulations codified in 36CFR800.

The parcel, which is located on Saint Peters Church Road (S-29), is intended to be used for residential development. The topography is somewhat flat at the eastern portion of the property, but significantly slopes to the west toward Bear Creek.

The proposed undertaking will require the clearing of the tract, followed by construction of various infrastructure elements such as roads, stormwater drainage, and utilities. Individual lot construction will involve grading, additional utility construction, and subsequent building of structures. These activities have the potential to affect archaeological and historical sites and this survey was conducted to identify and assess archaeological and historical sites that may be in the project area. For this study, an area of potential effect (APE) 0.5 mile around the tract was assumed.

An investigation of the archaeological site files at the S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology failed to identify any sites within 0.5 mile of the project area.

The S.C. Department of Archives and History GIS was consulted for any previously recorded sites. No such sites were found in the project APE.

The archaeological survey of the tract incorporated shovel testing at 100-foot intervals

along transects placed at 100-foot intervals along Saint Peters Church Road (S-29). All shovel test fill was screened through ¼-inch mesh and the shovel tests were backfilled at the completion of the study. A total of 627 shovel tests were excavated along 27 transect lines.

As a result of these investigations three sites (38LX576-578) were identified. Site 38LX576 is a nineteenth to twentieth century farmstead. Modern trash has overshadowed the sparse pre-1950 remains, so the site is recommended not eligible for the National Register. Sites 38LX577 and 38LX578 are both brick piles with very sparse artifact remains. Because of the lack of data sets, these sites are likely to be unable to address significant research questions. They are recommended not eligible for the National Register.

A survey of public roads within 0.5 mile of the proposed undertaking was conducted in an effort to identify any architectural sites over 50 years old which also retained their integrity. While several historic structures were identified in the area, none of the houses appear to retain sufficient integrity to be potentially eligible for the National Register.

Finally, it is possible that archaeological remains may be encountered in the project area during clearing activities. Crews should be advised to report any discoveries of concentrations of artifacts (such as bottles, ceramics, or projectile points) or brick rubble to the project engineer, who should in turn report the material to the State Historic Preservation Office or to Chicora Foundation (the process of dealing with late discoveries is discussed in 36CFR800.13(b)(3)). No construction should take place in the vicinity of these late discoveries until they have been examined by an archaeologist and,

if necessary, have been processed according to 36CFR800.13(b)(3).

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INTRODUCTION

This investigation was conducted by Dr. Michael Trinkley of Chicora Foundation, Inc. for Mr. Chris Magaldi of the SINTRA Development Corporation in Mount Pleasant, South Carolina. The work was conducted to assist SINTRA with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the regulations codified in 36CFR800.

The project site consists of a 136 acre tract proposed to be used for residential development in northern Lexington County, near the city of Chapin, South Carolina (Figure 1). The tract is bordered by Saint Peters Church Road (S-29) to the south and southeast (Figure 2). An old barbed wire fence surrounds the remainder of the tract.

The tract consists of a level ridge top to the east, which slopes down to the west toward Bear Creek. Mixed pines and hardwoods cover most of the project area, however, old fields and hardwood stands are also found within the tract. While the surrounding area is still somewhat rural, residential neighborhoods and commercial development are starting to appear in the vicinity of the project.

The tract is intended for a residential development. This work will require the construction of utilities such as electrical, sewer, and water lines as well as an expanded road system when development begins. There will likely be increased short-term noise, traffic, and dust levels associated with the project. These activities have the potential to damage or otherwise affect any cultural resources that may be present on the tract.

This study, however, does not consider any future secondary impact of the project, including increased or expanded development of this portion of Lexington County.

Original investigations for the property involved a Cultural Resource Assessment (CRA), which was performed on March 23, 2006 (Chicora Foundation 2006). At the time, the property was referred to as the Colamander Tract. Because of the standing structures and concentrations of artifacts visible in areas, Chicora recommended that an intensive survey be performed. The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) agreed in a letter dating November 16, 2006 (from Mr. Chuck Cantley, Staff Archaeologist). An updated proposal for an intensive survey was provided on December 1, 2006. The proposal was accepted on December 4.

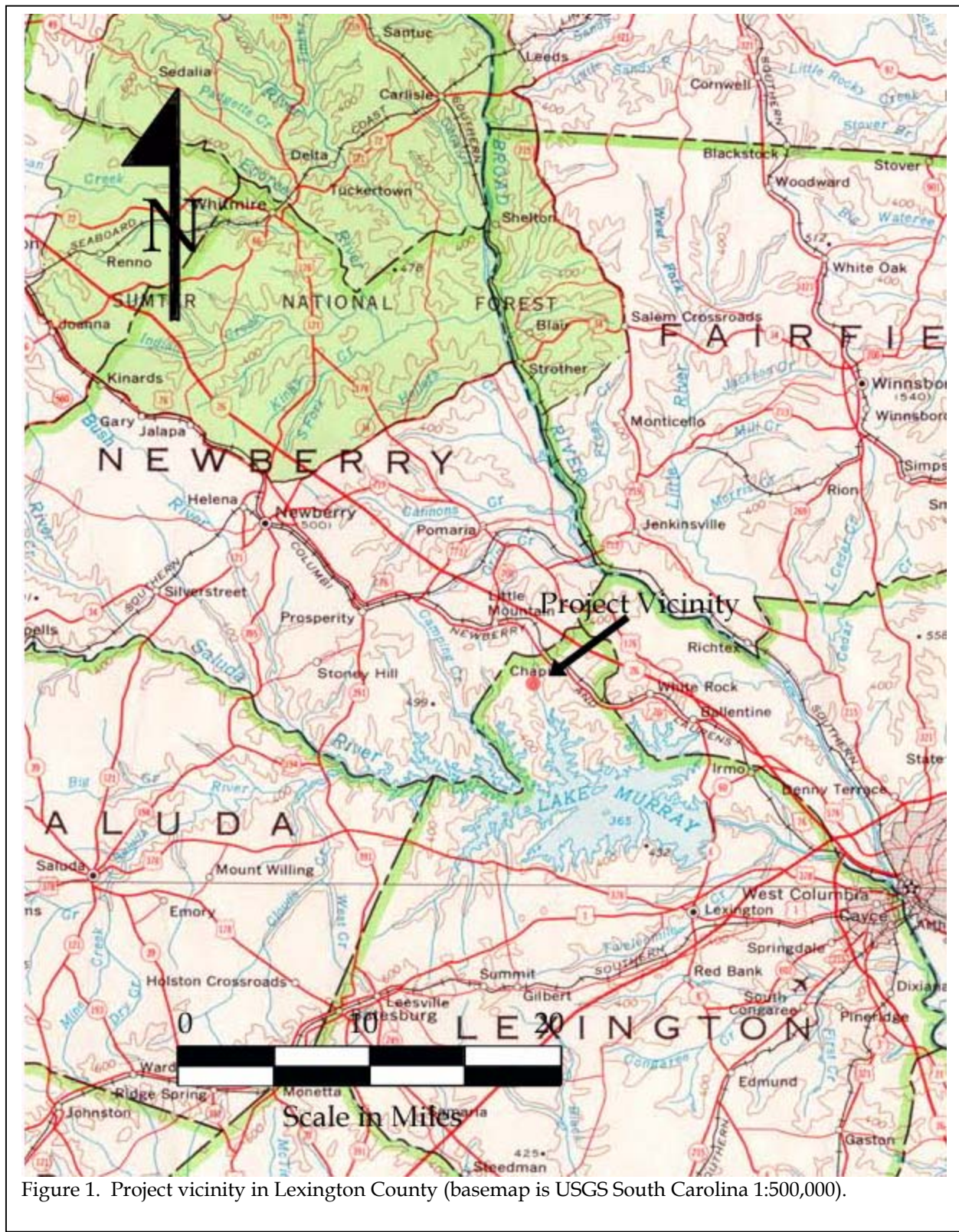
Initial background investigations incorporated a review of the site files at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. As a result of that work no previously identified sites were found in the 0.5 mile APE.

Examination of architectural sites at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History also failed to identify any previously recorded sites. No comprehensive architectural survey has been performed for Lexington County.

Archival and historical research was limited to a review of secondary sources available in the Chicora Foundation files.

The archaeological survey for the tract was conducted from January 29-February 2, 2007 by Ms. Nicole Southerland and Ms. Julie Poppell under the direction of Dr. Michael Trinkley.

This report details the investigation of the project area undertaken by Chicora Foundation and the results of that investigation.



INTRODUCTION

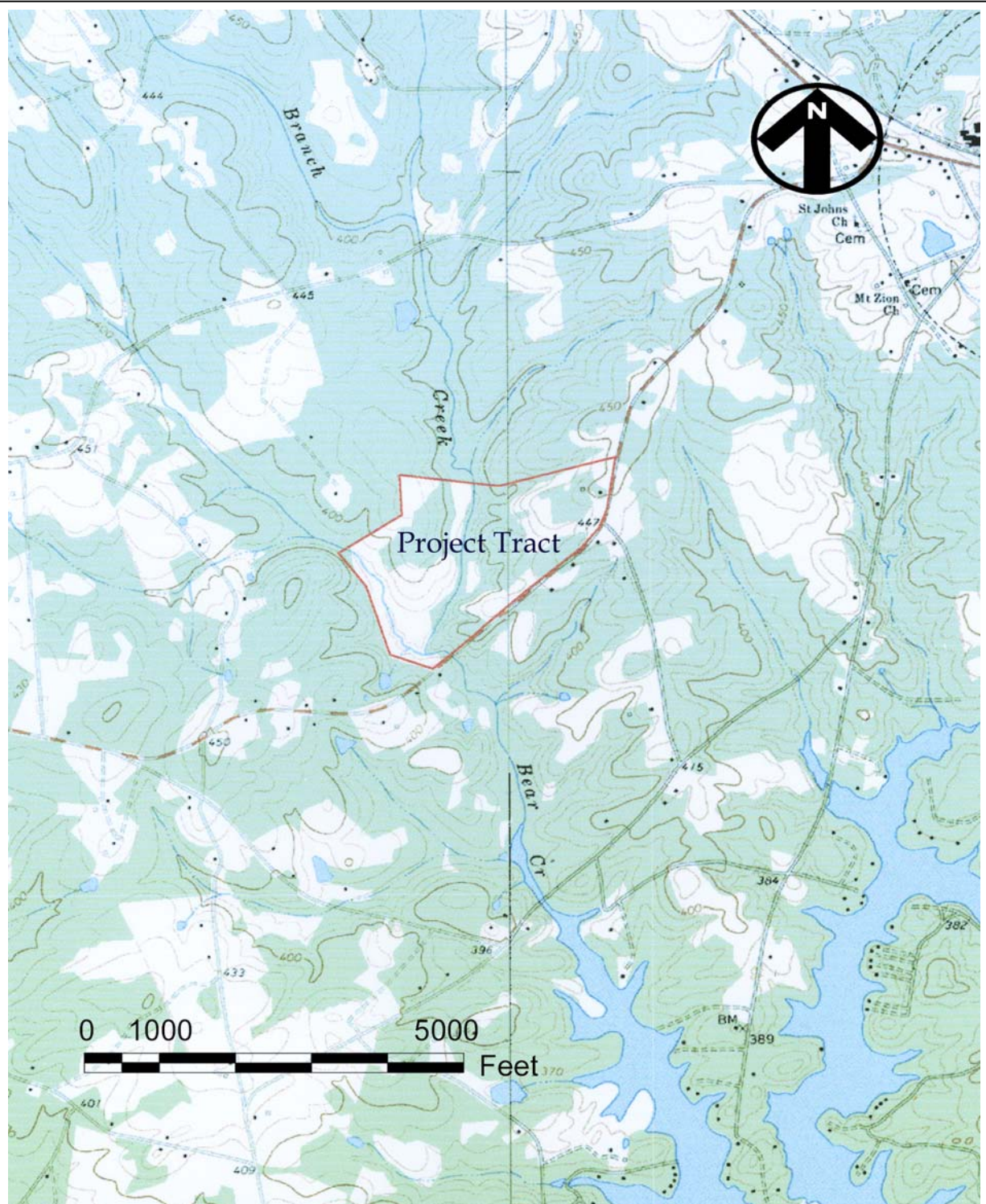


Figure 2. Project tract (basemap is USGS Little Mountain and Chapin 7.5').

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Physiographic Province

The project area is located in Lexington County, which is situated in central South Carolina. Lexington is bounded to the north by Newberry County, to the east by Richland and Calhoun counties, to the south by Orangeburg County, and to the west by Aiken and Saluda counties.

The Saluda and Congaree rivers drain the eastern portion of the county, and the north fork of the Edisto River drains the western portion. Numerous smaller streams (such as Bear Creek and Rocky Branch) are found throughout the county and generally flow either northward into the Saluda or eastward into the Congaree.



Figure 3. View of typical vegetation on the tract.

The county lies in two physiographic provinces: the Piedmont Plateau to the northwest of the "fall line" and the Sandhills to the southeast. In the vicinity of the Fall Line, dividing the Piedmont and Coastal Plain, major physiographic

and geologic subdivisions occur which likely influenced human occupation. On major drainages, such as the Congaree River, the occurrence of rapids could interfere with water travel and the location of early historic occupation on the Fall Line reflects this concern (Jones 1971; Mills 1972 [1826]:157). The Fall Line also strongly influenced prehistoric occupation since its location between two major ecotones could allow exploitation of a greater diversity of resources.

Geology and Soils

The project, however, falls within the Piedmont region. Most of the rocks of the Piedmont are gneiss and schist, with some marble and quartzite (Hasseltson 1974). Some less

intensively metamorphosed rocks, such as slate, occur along the eastern part of the province from southern Virginia into Georgia. This area, called the Slate Belt, is characterized by slightly lower ground with wider river valleys. Consequently, the Slate Belt has been favored for reservoir sites (Johnson 1970), as well as prehistoric occupation (see Coe 1964). In this part of Lexington County and into Newberry County, the soils are formed in

saprolite that weathered from crystalline rocks and "Carolina Slates." Soils from the river floodplains formed in sediment that washed from the uplands of the Piedmont province.

Physiographically, the county is a thoroughly dissected plain. The relief ranges from nearly level to steep, but it is dominantly gently sloping to moderately steep. In the project area, elevations range from about 380 feet AMSL to 450 feet AMSL. In general, the elevations drop to the west toward Bear Creek with slopes on the property ranging from 2 to 15%.

The 1934 South Carolina Erosion Survey by M.W. Lowry found that this portion of Lexington County exhibited 25%-75% of surface erosion and occasional gullies. According to Trimble (1974:3), the portion of Newberry just over the county line from the project area has lost between 0.4 to 0.6 foot of soil through erosion in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It is part of the area classified by Trimble as having high antebellum erosion land use with postbellum continuation and belonging to his Region III - the Cotton Plantation Area (Trimble 1974:15).

Within recent times, this area has been logged, likely increasing soil loss originating during earlier agricultural activities. The United States Forest Service has determined that logging accounts for upwards of 0.36 tons of soil erosion per acre per year in this region, while areas of skid trails have erosion rates of about 9.91 tons per acre per year (U.S. Department of Agriculture 1980:25).

Four soil series are found within the project area (Lawrence 1976). Three, Almance, Georgeville, and Toccoa, are well drained soils, while the fourth soil, Pickens, is excessively drained.

Almance soils cover the area between the two branches of Bear Creek and along the southeastern portion of the tract along Saint Peters



Figure 4. Portion of Bear Creek in the project area.

Church Road. It has an Ap horizon of brown (10YR4/3) very fine sandy loam to a depth of 0.6 foot over a light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) loam to just under one foot in depth. This soil has a high water capacity, which was apparent at the time of the survey.

Georgeville soils (2-10% slopes) cover most of the survey area, namely the eastern half of the project area (including the three identified sites). These soils have an Ap horizon of dark brown (7.5YR4/4) very fine sandy loam to 0.5 foot in depth over a yellowish red (5YR4/6) loam to 0.8 foot in depth. A red (2.5YR4/8) clay loam is beneath these strata. In the case of the three identified sites, the yellowish red loam layer is absent. The profiles generally have a layer of the dark brown very fine sandy loam that turns into clay. In many profiles of the surrounding area, the red clay was at the surface.

Toccoa soils are found in the area along Bear Creek. These soils have an Ap horizon of brown (7.5YR4/4) fine sandy loam to just under 2.0 feet in depth. These soils have a seasonal high water table, indicative of a flood zone for the creek.

Pickens soils are located on 6-15% slopes from the area around Saint Peters Church Road, down to Bear Creek. These soils generally have an A horizon of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) slaty silt loam to 0.3 foot in depth over a light yellowish brown (2.5Y6/4) slaty silt loam to 1.5 feet in depth. However, shovel testing revealed areas of exposed red clay in some of this area, further showing the severe erosion in the area.

water-courses; what few diseases prevail are mostly confined to the bilious remittent fevers (Mills 1972 [1826]:621).

Floristics

Piedmont forests generally belong to the Oak-Hickory Formation as established by Braun (1950). The potential natural vegetation of the area is the Oak-Hickory-Pine forest, composed of medium tall to tall forests of broadleaf deciduous and needleleaf evergreen trees (Küchler 1964). The major components of this ecosystem include hickory, shortleaf pine, loblolly pine, white oak, and post oak. In actuality, the Piedmont is composed of a patchwork of open fields, pine woodlots, hardwood stands, mixed stands, and second growth fields. Shelfore (1963) includes the Carolina Piedmont in the Oak-Hickory zone of the Southern Temperate Deciduous Forest Biome.

Today there is no vegetation in the project area that is consistent with the native forests of the area. The project area is mostly within a mixed pine and hardwood forest, but also has old fields.

Climate

The climate is temperate and is usually characterized by mild winters and warm summers. Rainfall measures from 46 to 48 inches a year. The annual distribution indicates that July is the wettest month with October and November are the driest. Summers are warm and long with temperatures reaching 90° or higher on an average of 49 days, and they reach 100° or more two or three days a year. Winters are mild and temperatures are as low as 32 degrees on 60% of the days. In 1826 Mills describes the climate as:

mild and salubrious, except
immediately bordering on the

PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC SYNOPSIS

Previous Archaeological Investigations

Previous archaeological investigations in Lexington County include studies by Anderson (1974a, 1974b, 1979), Anderson et al. (1974), Drucker (1977), Goodyear (1975), Harmon (1980), Michie (1970; 1971), Trinkley (1974, 1980) and Wogaman et al. (1976). The vast majority of these studies are associated with surveys of the Twelfth Street extension project or the Southeastern Beltway, although a number of sewer surveys have also been conducted. Others have focused on testing or excavation at sites such as the Manning site and the Thom's Creek site. Michie's work identifying Fort Congaree stands as a major research contribution for the area (Michie 1989). In addition, a number of smaller highway department surveys (a number of which are referenced in Derting et al. 1991:309-310, 315,317-319), transmission line right of way surveys (see, for example Adams 1994a and 1994b) and small parcel surveys (for example, Adams and Trinkley 1991) have been performed in the area. Drucker (1977) examined a 100-foot wide corridor on the north side of Twelvemile Creek, followed in an additional survey by Chicora Foundation in 1996 (Trinkley 1996).

During an archaeological survey of the Southeastern Beltway, Anderson et al. (1974) found that prehistoric sites occurring near the confluence of Congaree Creek and the Congaree River occurred on slightly elevated dry knolls or ridges within broad, flat, low-lying fields which overlook swamps (Anderson et al. 1974:4-5). Wogaman and his colleagues, based on additional highway survey in this same area, suggest that most sites will be found in the floodplain terraces and upland terraces associated with the floodplains, with relatively few sites being found in the Sandhills (Wogaman et al. 1976). Drucker's work on Twelvemile Creek found that while Early

Archaic sites were found on the terraces adjacent to the creek, Middle and Late Archaic sites were not only found on the terraces, but also on the adjacent side slopes. Woodland occupation was found on alluvial terraces (Drucker 1977:48-50).

Brief Prehistoric Synopsis

In the Carolina Piedmont, lithic scatters are the most common type of prehistoric site encountered. Goodyear et al. (1979:131-145) found that lithic scatter sites located in the inter-riverine Piedmont were geographically extensive and exhibited little artifact diversity. These sites have been interpreted as:

limited or specialized activity sites which represent resource exploitation or other distinct functions. Nearly all investigators working in the Piedmont have related these sites to activities involving hunting, nut gathering, and procuring of lithic raw materials (Canouts and Goodyear n.d.:8).

Although the vast majority of these sites are located in eroded areas and exhibit little to no subsurface integrity, Canouts and Goodyear (1985) argue that they have analytical value. This value lies in their horizontal rather than vertical dimensions. They argue that:

[f]uture investigators of upland sites must effect broad-scalespatial analyses comparable to the temporal analyses effected through excavation of deeply stratified sites. Both endeavors are necessary, and neither is sufficient for the total

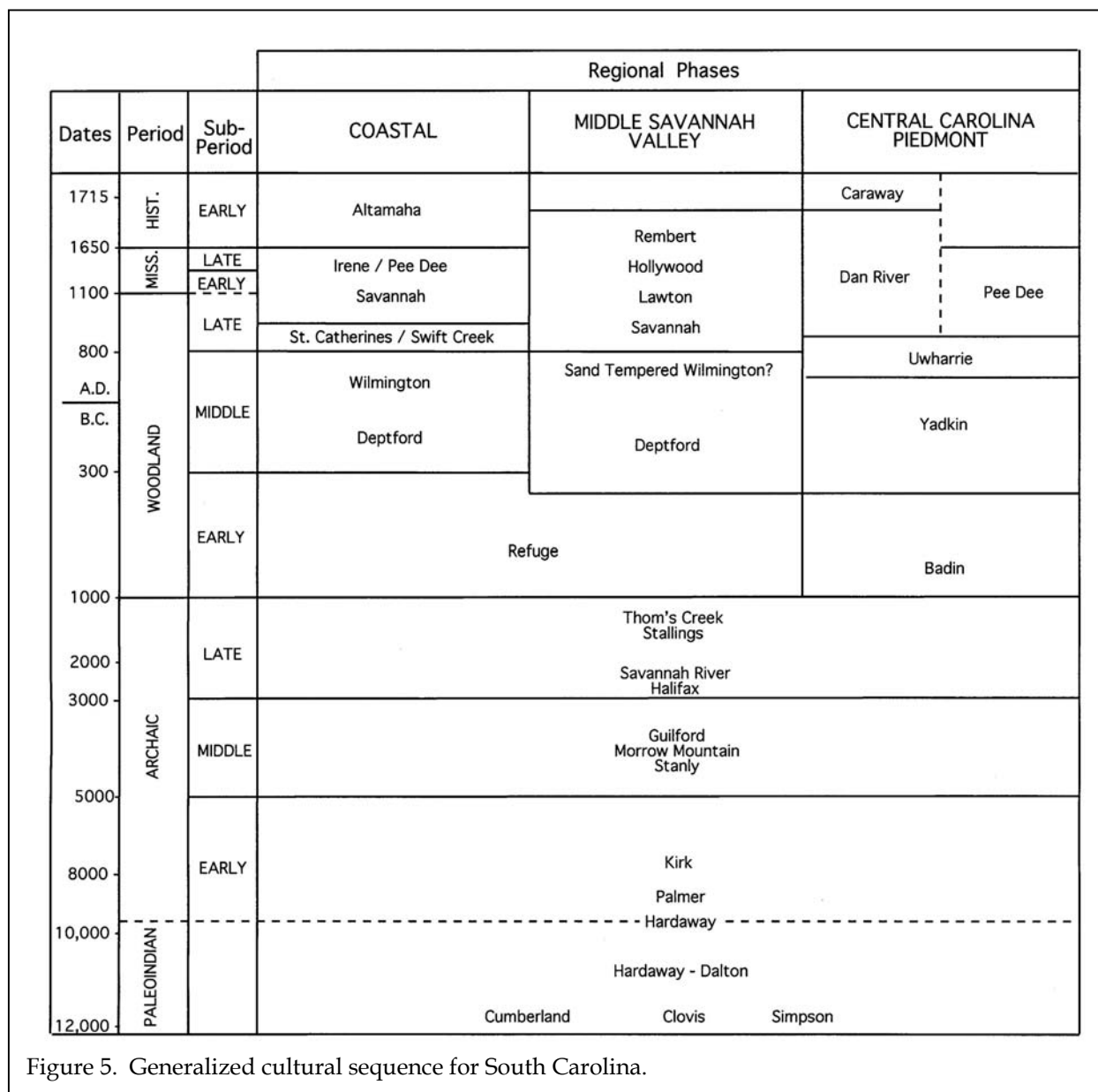


Figure 5. Generalized cultural sequence for South Carolina.

understanding of Piedmont prehistory" (Canouts and Goodyear 1985: 193).

One observation that Canouts and Goodyear (1985) made is that lithic raw material ratios change through time. For instance, at the Gregg Shoals site in Elbert County, Georgia, the Early Archaic assemblage reflects greater use of non-local cryptocrystalline materials and the Late

Archaic, greater use of non-quartz local material (see Tippitt and Marquardt 1981). Examination of changing use of lithic resources will help archaeologists better understand issues such as the extent of seasonal rounds, trade networks, and social organization. Clearly, the discussions by Canouts and Goodyear (1985) argue strongly for a higher regard for the "lowly" lithic scatter C a very common occurrence in the Piedmont.

Figure 5 provides an overview of the cultural sequence commonly found in the Piedmont of South Carolina.

Paleoindian Period

The Paleoindian Period, most commonly dated from about 12,000 to 10,000 B.P., is evidenced by basally thinned, side-notch projectile points; fluted, lanceolate projectile points; side scrapers; end scrapers; and drills (Coe 1964; Michie 1977; Williams 1968). The Paleoindian occupation, while widespread, does not appear to have been intensive. Points usually associated with this period include the Clovis and several variants, Suwannee, Simpson, and Dalton (Goodyear et al. 1989:36-38).

Unfortunately, relatively little is known about Paleoindian subsistence strategies, settlement systems, or social organization (see, however, Anderson 1992b for an excellent overview and synthesis of what is known). Generally, archaeologists agree that the Paleoindian groups were at a band level of society (see Service 1966), were nomadic, and were both hunters and foragers. While population density, based on isolated finds, is thought to have been low, Walthall suggests that toward the end of the period, "there was an increase in population density and in territoriality and that a number of new resource areas were beginning to be exploited" (Walthall 1980:30).

Archaic Period

The Archaic Period, which dates from 10,000 to 3,000 B.P.¹, does not form a sharp break

with the Paleoindian Period, but is a slow transition characterized by a modern climate and an increase in the diversity of material culture. Associated with this is a reliance on a broad spectrum of small mammals, although the white tailed deer was likely the most commonly exploited animal. Archaic period assemblages, exemplified by corner-notched and broad-stemmed projectile points, are fairly common, perhaps because the swamps and drainages offered especially attractive ecotones.

Diagnostic Early Archaic artifacts include the Kirk Corner Notched point. As previously discussed, Palmer points may be included with either the Paleoindian or Archaic period, depending on theoretical perspective. As the climate became hotter and drier than the previous Paleoindian period, resulting in vegetational changes, it also affected settlement patterning as evidenced by a long-term Kirk phase midden deposit at the Hardaway site (Coe 1964:60). This is believed to have been the result of a change in subsistence strategies.

Settlements during the Early Archaic suggest the presence of a few very large, and apparently intensively occupied, sites that can best be considered base camps. Hardaway might be one such site. In addition, there were numerous small sites which produce only a few artifacts -- these are the "network of tracks" mentioned by Ward (1983:65). The base camps produce a wide range of artifact types and raw materials which

comments that according to the original definition of the Archaic, it "represents a preceramic horizon" and that "the presence of ceramics provides a convenient marker for separation of the Archaic and Woodland periods (Oliver 1981:21). Others would counter that such an approach ignores cultural continuity and forces an artificial, and perhaps unrealistic, separation. Sassaman and Anderson (1994:38-44), for example, include Stallings and Thom's Creek wares in their discussion of "Late Archaic Pottery." While this issue has been of considerable importance along the Carolina and Georgia coasts, it has never affected the Piedmont, which seems to have embraced pottery far later, well into the conventional Woodland period.

¹ The terminal point for the Archaic is no clearer than that for the Paleoindian and many researchers suggest a terminal date of 4,000 B.P. rather than 3,000 B.P. There is also the question of whether ceramics, such as the fiber-tempered Stallings ware, will be included as Archaic, or will be included with the Woodland. Oliver, for example, argues that the inclusion of ceramics with Late Archaic attributes "complicates and confuses classification and interpretation needlessly" (Oliver 1981:20). He

has suggested to many researchers long-term, perhaps seasonal or multi-seasonal, occupation. In contrast, the smaller sites are thought of as special purpose or foraging sites (see Ward 1983:67).

Middle Archaic (8,000 to 6,000 B.P.) diagnostic artifacts include Morrow Mountain, Guilford, Stanly and Halifax projectile points. Phelps (1983:25) notes that the gradual increase from Paleoindian to Archaic in the Coastal Plain seems to peak during the Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain phase.

Much of our best information on the Middle Archaic comes from sites investigated west of the Appalachian Mountains, such as the work by Jeff Chapman and his students in the Little Tennessee River Valley (for a general overview see Chapman 1977, 1985a, 1985b). There is good evidence that Middle Archaic lithic technologies changed dramatically. End scrapers, at times associated with Paleoindian traditions, are discontinued, raw materials tend to reflect the greater use of locally available materials, and mortars are initially introduced. Associated with these technological changes there seem to also be some significant cultural modifications. Prepared burials begin to more commonly occur and storage pits are identified. The work at Middle Archaic river valley sites, with their evidence of a diverse floral and faunal subsistence base, seems to stand in stark contrast to Caldwell's Middle Archaic "Old Quartz Industry" of Georgia and the Carolinas, where axes, choppers, and ground and polished stone tools are very rare.

The available information has resulted in a variety of competing settlement models. Some argue for increased sedentism and a reduction of mobility (see Goodyear et al. 1979:111). Ward argues that the most appropriate model is one that includes relatively stable and sedentary hunters and gatherers "primarily adapted to the varied and rich resource base offered by the major alluvial valleys" (Ward 1983:69). While he recognizes the presence of "inter-riverine" sites, he discounts explanations that focus on seasonal rounds, suggesting "alternative explanations . . .

[including] a wide range of adaptive responses." Most importantly, he notes that:

the seasonal transhumance model and the sedentary model are opposite ends of a continuum, and in all likelihood variations on these two themes probably existed in different regions at different times throughout the Archaic period (Ward 1983:69).

Others suggest increased mobility during the Archaic (see Cable 1982). Sassaman (1983) has suggested that the Morrow Mountain phase people had a great deal of residential mobility, based on the variety of environmental zones they are found in and the lack of site diversity. The high level of mobility, coupled with the rapid replacement of these points, may help explain the seemingly large numbers of sites with Middle Archaic assemblages. Curiously, the later Guilford phase sites are not as widely distributed, perhaps suggesting that only certain micro-environments were used (Braley 1990; cf. Ward [1983:68-69] who would likely reject the notion that substantially different environmental zones are, in fact, represented).

Recently Abbott et al. (1995) argue for a combination of these models, noting that the almost certain increase in population levels probably resulted in a contraction of local territories. With small territories there would have been significantly greater pressure to successfully exploit the limited resources by more frequent movement of camps. They discount the idea that these territories could have been exploited from a single base camp without horticultural technology. Abbott and his colleagues conclude, "increased residential mobility under such conditions may in fact represent a common stage in the development of sedentism" (Abbott et al. 1995:9).

The Late Archaic, usually dated from 6,000 to 3,000 or 4,000 B.P., is characterized by the

appearance of large, square stemmed Savannah River projectile points (Coe 1964). These people continued to intensively exploit the uplands much like earlier Archaic groups.

One of the more debated issues of the Late Archaic is the typology of the Savannah River Stemmed and its various diminutive forms. Oliver, refining Coe's (1964) original Savannah River Stemmed type and a small variant from Gaston (South 1959:153-157), developed a complete sequence of stemmed points that decrease uniformly in size through time (Oliver 1981, 1985). Specifically, he sees the progression from Savannah River Stemmed to Small Savannah River Stemmed to Gypsy Stemmed to Swannanoa from about 5000 B.P. to about 1,500 B.P. He also notes that the latter two forms are associated with Woodland pottery.

This reconstruction is still debated with a number of archaeologists expressing concern with what they see as typological overlap and ambiguity. They point to a dearth of radiocarbon dates and good excavation contexts at the same time they express concern with the application of this typology outside the Carolina Piedmont (see, for a synopsis, Sassaman and Anderson 1990:158-162, 1994:35).

In addition to the presence of Savannah River points, the Late Archaic also witnessed the introduction of steatite vessels (see Coe 1964:112-113; Sassaman 1993), polished and pecked stone artifacts, and grinding stones. Some also include the introduction of fiber-tempered pottery about 4000 B.P. in the Late Archaic (for a discussion see Sassaman and Anderson 1994:38-44).

Although fiber-tempered pottery has been known from South Carolina since at least the late 1950s, it remains relatively uncommon in the interior reaches of the state. Where found, the pottery is typically associated with Savannah River Stemmed points, steatite pottery or disks, and grooved axes.

There is evidence that during the Late

Archaic the climate began to approximate modern climatic conditions. Rainfall increased resulting in a more lush vegetation pattern. The pollen record indicates an increase in pine, which reduced the oak-hickory nut masts that previously were so widespread. This change probably affected settlement patterning since nut masts were now more isolated and concentrated. From research in the Savannah River valley near Aiken, South Carolina, Sassaman has found considerable diversity in Late Archaic site types with sites occurring in virtually every upland environmental zone. He suggests that this more complex settlement pattern evolved from an increasingly complex socio-economic system.

Woodland Period

As previously discussed, there are those who see the Woodland beginning with the introduction of pottery. Under this scenario the Early Woodland may begin as early as 4,500 B.P. and continued to about 2,300 B.P. Diagnostics would include the small variety of the Late Archaic Savannah River Stemmed point (Oliver 1985) and pottery of the Stallings and Thoms Creek series. These sand tempered Thoms Creek wares are decorated using punctations, jab-and-drag, and incised designs (Trinkley 1976). Also potentially included are Refuge wares, also characterized by sandy paste, but often having only a plain or dentate-stamped surface (Waring 1968). Others would have the Woodland beginning about 3,000 B.P. and perhaps as late as 2,500 B.P. with the introduction of pottery that is cord-marked or fabric-impressed and suggestive of influences from northern cultures.

In the Piedmont, the Early Woodland is marked by a pottery type defined by Coe (1964:27-29) as Badin.² This pottery is identified as having

² The ceramics suggest clear regional differences during the Woodland, which seem to only be magnified during the later phases. Ward (1983:71), for example, notes that there "marked distinctions" between the pottery from the Buggs Island and Gaston Reservoirs and that from the south-central Piedmont.

very fine sand in the paste with an occasional pebble. Coe identified cord-marked, fabric-marked, net-impressed, and plain surface finishes. Beyond this pottery little more is known about the makers of the Badin pottery as is known about those who made New River wares.

Somewhat more information is available for the Middle Woodland, typically given the range of about 2,300 B.P. to 1,200 B.P. The Middle Woodland is best understood in the context of Deptford, which has been carefully described by DePratter (1979:118-119, 123-127), who suggests two divisions with check stamping and cord marking gradually being supplemented by complicated stamping. The introduction of clay or grog tempered Wilmington wares follows on the heels of the Deptford phase.

We do not, however, mean to imply that the origin of the Middle Woodland is well understood. In fact, Sassaman takes some pains to emphasize that the transition from Refuge to Deptford is not well understood:

the Refuge-Deptford problem is the result of numerous regional processes that converge in the Savannah River region between 3000 and 2000 B.P. The sociopolitical entities that existed on the coast and in the interior during the fourth millennium dissolved after about 2400 B.P., resulting in the dispersal of small populations across the region. . . . Pottery designs changed from highly individualistic punctation and incision to the (seemingly) anonymous use of dowels for stamping. . . . the use of a carved paddle for simple stamping should mark the "blending" of Refuge and Deptford culture, or, more accurately, reflect the subsumption of Refuge culture by the expanding Deptford complex.

To complicate matters, the tradition of cord-wrapped paddles makes its way into the South Carolina area sometime after 2500 B.P. (Sassaman 1993:118-119).

The work by Milanich (1971) and Smith (1972), coupled with the considerable additional site-specific research (see, for example, DePratter 1991; Sassaman 1993:110-125; Thomas and Larsen 1979) provides an exceptional background for this particular phase. Milanich's (1971) interpretation of a coastal-estuarine settlement model with interior occupation limited to short-term extractive activities, while still useful, has been modified through the discovery of a number of interior base camps. In fact, there seems to be evidence for a number of interior seasonal or perhaps even permanent base camps, although there is as yet no convincing evidence of horticulture. Anderson (1985:48) provides a brief overview of some very significant concerns. He notes that Milanich's interpretation that the interior river valleys were used by small, residually mobile foraging groups that dispersed from large coastal villages is clearly not correct. In fact, just the opposite appears more likely, with coastal use and settlement being seasonal (Anderson 1985:48-49).

Moving to the Piedmont the dominant Middle Woodland ceramic type is typically identified as the Yadkin series (which is also frequently identified at Sandhill sites in North and South Carolina). Characterized by a crushed quartz temper the pottery includes surface treatments of cord-marked, fabric-marked, and a very few linear check-stamped sherds (Coe 1964:30-32). It is regrettable that several of the seemingly "best" Yadkin sites, such as the Trestle site (31An19) explored by Peter Cooper (Ward 1983:72-73), have never been published.

It seems that South Carolina, just like Georgia and North Carolina, is struggling to comprehend, and deal with, a broad array of Middle Woodland cord marked pottery.

Although Deptford and Yadkin pottery are usually well recognized, the associated lithic technology is not. From a broad range of sites and contexts come "medium-sized triangular" points, Yadkin-like triangular points, and even a range of small triangular points.

The Middle Woodland cannot be fully appreciated without reference to Hopewellian influences, whether the presence of coastal sand burial mounds and their evidence of status differences (e.g., Thomas and Larsen 1979) or the presence of occasional exchange goods. Sassaman et al. note that while there is a lack of "obvious" Hopewellian influence in the Savannah area, there is nevertheless evidence of a "higher order of sociopolitical complexity" (Sassaman et al. 1990:14). They note that the broad similarities in ceramic design evidence the movement of ideas, or "interprovincial integration," not seen in the Early Woodland. The presence of coastal shells found at interior sites demonstrates the movement of goods.

In some respects the Late Woodland (1,200 B.P. to 400 B.P.) may be characterized as a continuation of previous Middle Woodland cultural assemblages. While outside the Carolinas there were major cultural changes, such as the continued development and elaboration of agriculture, the Carolina groups settled into a lifeway not appreciably different from that observed for the previous 500-700 years. From the vantage point of Middle Savannah Valley Sassaman and his colleagues note that, "the Late Woodland is difficult to delineate typologically from its antecedent or from the subsequent Mississippian period" (Sassaman et al. 1990:14). This situation would remain unchanged until the development of the South Appalachian Mississippian complex (see Ferguson 1971).

Along the coast the St. Catherine's pottery is viewed by many archaeologists as an important aspect in the gradual progression from Deptford to Savannah wares. Perhaps the most succinct summary of the Georgia Late Woodland St. Catherine's phase is that offered by DePratter and

Howard (1980:16-17). Significantly, they note that most of the Georgia data comes from burial mound excavations, "because only limited village [and presumably shell midden] excavations have been conducted" (DePratter and Howard 1980:16). Even with burials there is a limited range of artifact types -- shell beads, worked whelk shell bowls or drinking cups, bone pins, and triangular projectile points. Not only is little known about village life, nothing is known concerning residential structures and there is no good evidence of agricultural crops. Once again, the Late Woodland is presented as little more than an extension of the previous Middle Woodland lifeways.

Moving inland from the coast our understanding of the Late Woodland is uneven, giving the impression that broad expanses of the Inner Coastal Plain and perhaps even the Sandhills were largely ignored by prehistoric people. Sites, where found, appear to focus on edge areas, such as the terraces overlooking swamps or the sandy ground around Carolina bays.

Moving into the Piedmont the Late Woodland is typically associated with small triangular points such as Uwharrie, Caraway, Pee Dee, and Clarksville (Coe n.d., 1964:49; Oliver 1985; South 1959:144-146). The characteristic pottery is the Uwharrie series, which contains crushed quartz (one characteristic of which is its tendency to protrude through the wall of the pottery). This series included cord-marked and net-impressed surface treatments. The ware was described by Coe in the unpublished Poole site report (Coe n.d.).³ This pottery appears to represent an evolution from the earlier Yadkin wares (Coe 1995:156). Of equal interest is a radiocarbon date of A.D. 1610, suggesting that this pottery lasted well into the protohistoric.

³ This study was intended to be published under a monograph series entitled, *University of North Carolina Laboratory of American Archaeology Publications*, but was never completed. The work was conducted in 1936, although the ensuing report is undated.

South Appalachian Mississippian

The South Appalachian Mississippian period, from about A.D. 1100 to A.D. 1640 is the most elaborate level of culture attained by the native inhabitants and is followed by cultural disintegration brought about largely by European disease.⁴ The period is characterized by complicated stamped pottery, complex social organization, agriculture, and the construction of temple mounds and ceremonial centers.

In the Upper Piedmont, Mississippian pottery includes the Pisgah and Qualla series. Pisgah ceramics are tempered with unmodified river sand, although some earlier examples contain both river sand and crushed quartz. It is decorated with complicated stamping, check stamping and ladder-like rectilinear patterns (Dickens 1970; Holden 1966). It should be noted that the Qualla series extends well into the historic period (ca. 1500-1908) and is characterized by complicated stamping and bold incising. Other types described by Egloff (1967) include burnished, plain, check stamped, cord marked, and corncob impressed. At Tuckasegee brushed examples were also identified (Keel 1976). Other artifacts associated with the Mississippian period include triangular projectile points, flake scrapers, microtools, gravers, perforators, drills, ground stone objects (celts, pipes, and discoids), and worked shell and mica (Keel 1976).

Very little evidence of Mississippian period occupation was found in the Laurens-Anderson inter-riverine survey area, which is not surprising given the focus on riverine resources during this time period. Very little evidence of Mississippian occupation has been documented at the Savannah River Plant and no formal settlement-subsistence model has been created for this area (Sassaman et al. 1990:317). However, examination of evidence for political change at

Mississippian sites in the Savannah River Valley and should be consulted for more information.

Excavations at large Mississippian sites in the Piedmont include work at the I.C. Few site, which was examined as a part of the Keowee-Toxaway Reservoir project sponsored by Duke Power Company (Grange 1972). Simpson's Field (38AN8) on the Savannah River was also investigated during the Richard B. Russell Reservoir studies (Wood et al. 1986). Work at the Chauga site (38OC47) in nearby Oconee County evidenced occupation in the Early and Late Mississippian period. Ten stages of mound building were found at the site along with burials and palisades. There is evidence for increasing impoverishment of the residents through time, since burials associated with the latest phases of mound building contained fewer grave goods than earlier phases in both the occupation during the Early Mississippian and Late Mississippian (Anderson 1994:303-305). Homes Hogue Wilson (1986) examined burials from the Warren Wilson site in western North Carolina and provided some preliminary conclusions regarding social structure based on location of burials according to age and sex. For instance, she found more males than females were buried under structure floors. These males included primarily those under 25 or over 35 years old. She also found that individuals buried inside of structures were more likely to have burial goods than those buried in public areas. Burial feature types included pit burials, side-chambered burials, and central-chambered burials. Studies such as this can give great insight into the social organization of prehistoric societies.

Brief Historic Synopsis

General accounts of Lexington County history are presented by Anderson (1975), Gay (1974), Goodyear (1975), Meriwether (1940), Michie (1989), and Trinkley (1974).

Lexington County was first occupied by Europeans who built a fortified military garrison (Fort Congaree) in 1718 on the site of a former Congaree Indian village. A second fortification

⁴ Small pox was a major cause of death to a large number of Native Americans during the historic period. The smallpox epidemics of 1734 and 1783 reportedly killed half of the Cherokee population (Hatley 1993).

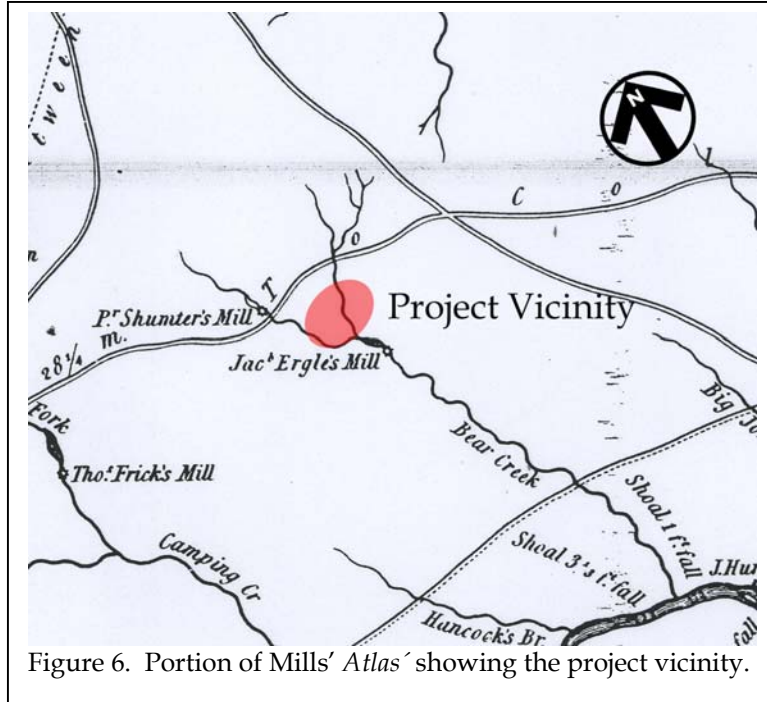


Figure 6. Portion of Mills' Atlas showing the project vicinity.

was established 22 miles north after attacks by Iroquois from the Ohio Valley upon settlers in the late 1740s. These two forts were significant in the defense of the Carolina Back Country (Central Midlands Regional Planning Council 1974:132).

The first large trading post in central South Carolina was built near the old Congaree fort site in 1733. This post was an exchange center between Charles Town and the western settlements. During this year the area received political identity as Congaree District. Two years later it was renamed Saxe Gotha in an attempt to bring immigrants from Germany and Switzerland to the piedmont. Most of these early settlers were small farmers while the more prosperous ones operated stores, trading posts, saw and grist mills.

When the wagon road between the town and Augusta was opened in 1754, river traffic increased. A ferry operation began

over the Congaree, and the village moved towards the ferry site where Granby Village was established sometime before 1774. As the head of navigation on the Congaree River, Granby became an important commercial center. Indigo, cotton, manufactured ropes, Indian corn, beeswax, and other goods from Saxe Gotha and the up country were transported to Charles Town where they were exchanged for salt, fabrics and other merchandise needed in the interior (Central Midlands Regional Planning Council 1974:134).

During the American Revolution Fort Granby, below the present town of Cayce, was the major outpost for British regulars in the area. In 1785, Lexington County was established in the Orangeburg District.

With the development of Columbia, across the river, Granby Village declined in importance. The county seat was then moved from Granby Village to the town of Lexington (Central Midlands Regional Planning Council 1974:135-136).

Mills' Atlas (1972 [1826]) shows the project area as containing no subscribers within the

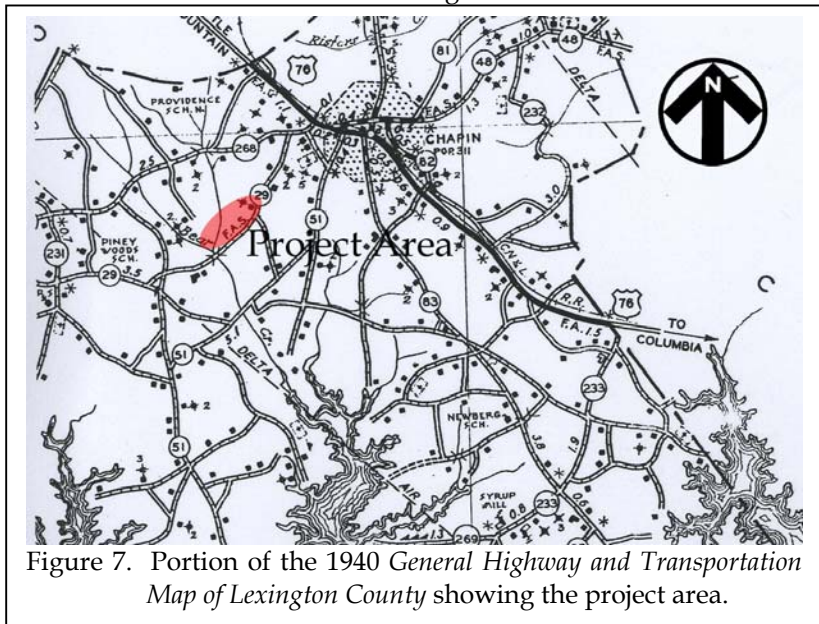


Figure 7. Portion of the 1940 General Highway and Transportation Map of Lexington County showing the project area.

survey area (Figure 6). There are, however, at least two mills, Peter Shumter's and Jacob Ergle's, in the vicinity of the project area.

By 1860 the county contained 73 saw mills, one cotton and wool mill, eight carriage and wagon makers, one sash and blind factory, two boot and shoe makers, one tannery, one blacksmith, one turpentine distillery, one printing establishment, and one wooden bucket factory. Also, Guignard Brickworks, established in 1804, was a prospering business. The largest single pre-war industry by far was the Saluda Factory on the Congaree (see Trinkley 1989).

During the Civil War Union forces invaded Lexington County and shelled the city of Columbia from the west bank of the Congaree.

After the war most families were left destitute. Economic recovery was slow, aggravated by lack of capital and heavy reliance on an unproductive agricultural economy (Central Midlands Regional Planning Council 1974:136-137). By the early twentieth century the General Highway and Transportation Map of Lexington County (Figure 7) reveals that settlement is exclusively associated with the road system. At least one structure and one tenant structure appear to be located in the project area.

METHODS

Archaeological Field Methods

The initially proposed field techniques involved the placement of shovel tests at 100-foot intervals along transects placed at 100-foot intervals.

All soil would be screened through ¼-inch mesh, with each test numbered sequentially by transect. Each test would measure about 1 foot square and would normally be taken to a depth of at least 1.0 foot or until subsoil was encountered. All cultural remains would be collected, except for mortar and brick, which would be quantitatively noted in the field and discarded. Notes would be maintained for profiles at any sites encountered.

Should sites (defined by the presence of three or more artifacts from either surface survey or shovel tests within a 50 feet area) be identified, further tests would be used to obtain data on site boundaries, artifact quantity and diversity, site integrity, and temporal affiliation. These tests would be placed at 25 to 50 feet intervals in a simple cruciform pattern until two consecutive negative shovel tests were encountered. The information required for completion of South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology site forms would be collected and photographs would be taken, if warranted in the opinion of the field investigators.

Transects were placed at 100-foot intervals from south to north along Saint Peters Church Road (S-29). Shovel tests, at 100-foot intervals on these transects, ran to the west and were also sequentially numbered by transect. A total of 627 shovel tests were excavated along 27 transect lines. Additional testing was performed for each of the identified sites.

The GPS positions were taken with a

WAAS enabled Garmin 76 rover that tracks up to twelve satellites, each with a separate channel that is continuously being read. The benefit of parallel channel receivers is their improved sensitivity and ability to obtain and hold a satellite lock in difficult situations, such as in forests or urban environments where signal obstruction is a frequent problem. WAAS or Wide Area Augmentation System, is a system of satellites and ground stations that provide GPS signal corrections, yielding higher position accuracy – generally and accuracy of 10 feet or better 95% of the time. The dense forest was a vital concern for the project area.

Architectural Survey

As previously discussed, we elected to use a 0.5 mile area of potential effect (APE). The architectural survey would record buildings, sites, structures, and objects that appeared to have been constructed before 1950. Typical of such projects, this survey recorded only those which have retained “some measure of its historic integrity” (Vivian n.d.:5) and which were visible from public roads.

For each identified resource, we would complete a Statewide Survey Site Form and at least two representative photographs were taken. Permanent control numbers would be assigned by the Survey Staff of the S.C. Department of Archives and History at the conclusion of the study. The Site Forms for the resources identified during this study would be submitted to the S.C. Department of Archives and History. As previously mentioned, Lexington County has not received a county-wide architectural survey.

Site Evaluation

Archaeological sites will be evaluated for

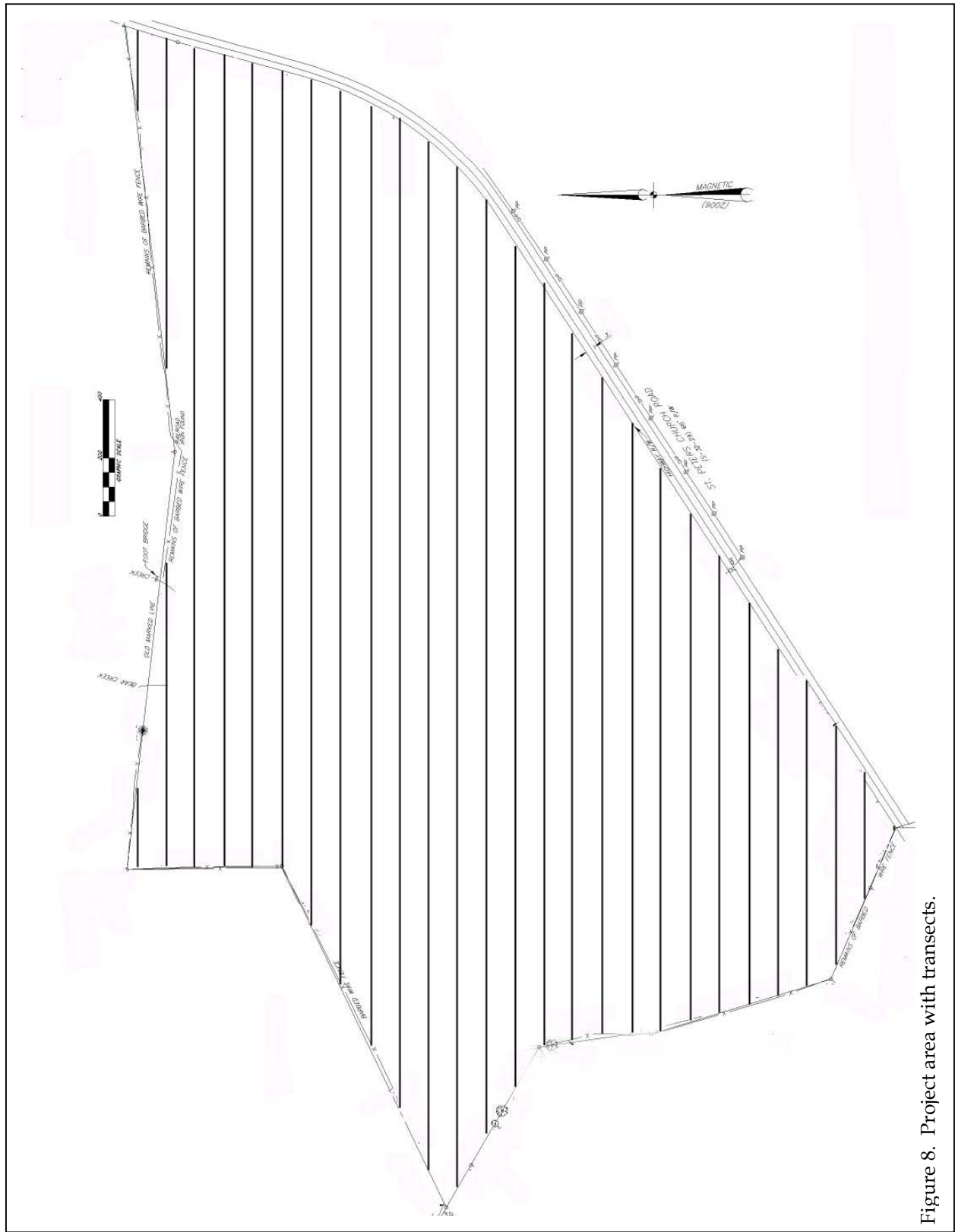


Figure 8. Project area with transects.

further work based on the eligibility criteria for the National Register of Historic Places. Chicora Foundation only provides an opinion of National Register eligibility and the final determination is made by the lead federal agency, in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

The criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places is described by 36CFR60.4, which states:

the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and

a. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

b. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

c. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

d. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

National Register Bulletin 36 (Townsend et al. 1993) provides an evaluative process that contains five steps for forming a clearly defined explicit rationale for either the site's eligibility or lack of eligibility. Briefly, these steps are:

- identification of the site's data sets or categories of archaeological information such as ceramics, lithics, subsistence remains, architectural remains, or sub-surface features;

- identification of the historic context applicable to the site, providing a framework for the evaluative process;

- identification of the important research questions the site might be able to address, given the data sets and the context;

- evaluation of the site's archaeological integrity to ensure that the data sets were sufficiently well preserved to address the research questions; and

- identification of important research questions among all of those which might be asked and answered at the site.

This approach, of course, has been developed for use documenting eligibility of sites being actually nominated to the National Register of Historic Places where the evaluative process must stand alone, with relatively little reference to other documentation and where typically only one site is being considered. As a result, some aspects of the evaluative process have been summarized, but we have tried to focus on an archaeological site's ability to address significant research topics within the context of its available data sets.

For architectural sites the evaluative



Figure 9. View of road through the project area.

process was somewhat different. Given the relatively limited architectural data available for most of the properties, we focus on evaluating these sites using National Register Criterion C, looking at the site's "distinctive characteristics." Key to this concept is the issue of integrity. This means that the property needs to have retained, essentially intact, its physical identity from the historic period.

Particular attention would be given to the integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. Design includes the organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials. As *National Register Bulletin* 36 observes, "Recognizability of a property, or the ability of a property to convey its significance, depends largely upon the degree to which the design of the property is intact" (Townsend et al. 1993:18). Workmanship is evidence of the artisan's labor and skill and can apply to either the entire property or to specific features of the property. Finally, materials -- the physical items used on and in the property -- are "of paramount importance under Criterion C" (Townsend et al. 1993:19). Integrity here is reflected by maintenance of the

original material and avoidance of replacement materials.

Laboratory Analysis

Artifacts from each site were examined and discarded in the field. In turn, no materials have been catalogued or accessioned for curation. The site forms for the identified archaeological sites have been filed with the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and

Anthropology. Field notes have been prepared for curation using archival standards and will be transferred to the S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology as soon as the project is complete.

Analysis of the collections followed professionally accepted standard with a level of intensity suitable to the quantity and quality of the remains. In general, the temporal, cultural, and typological classifications of historic materials were defined by such authors as Price (1979) and South (1977).

RESULTS OF SURVEY

Introduction

As a result of this cultural resources survey three archaeological sites (38LX576-578) were recorded (Figure 10). Site 38LX576 is a nineteenth to twentieth century farmstead; 38LX577 is a small brick pile and historic scatter; and 38LX578 is a brick/rock pile and historic scatter. All three sites are recommended not eligible for the National Register for their sparse remains and inability to address significant research questions.

The architectural survey identified several historic structures in the 0.5 mile APE, however none of these structures appear to contain enough integrity to be potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Archaeological Resources

38LX576

Site 38LX576 (Figure 11) is a late nineteenth to twentieth century domestic site situated on a ridge top at an elevation of about 450 feet AMSL. A UTM coordinate for the site is 465790E 3779192N (NAD27 datum).

The site was originally identified because of the historic house located on the property. The house, which is in ruinous condition, is currently used for storage with

much modern trash in the vicinity. Three out buildings, which appear to be a barn, chicken coop, and another animal sty, are within the farm complex.

Nevertheless, shovel testing through the site was performed at 50- foot intervals until two consecutive negative tests were encountered. A total of 25 shovel tests were excavated in the site area. Curiously, even with the large amount of modern trash, very few tests produced artifacts. Only three shovel tests (12%) produced artifacts that pre date 1950 (Table 1). An open stone-lined well was located near the house, as well as a pit (possible privy).

Soil profiles resemble Georgeville very fine sandy loams, which generally have an Ap horizon of dark brown (7.5YR4/4) very fine sandy loam to 0.5 foot in depth over a yellowish red

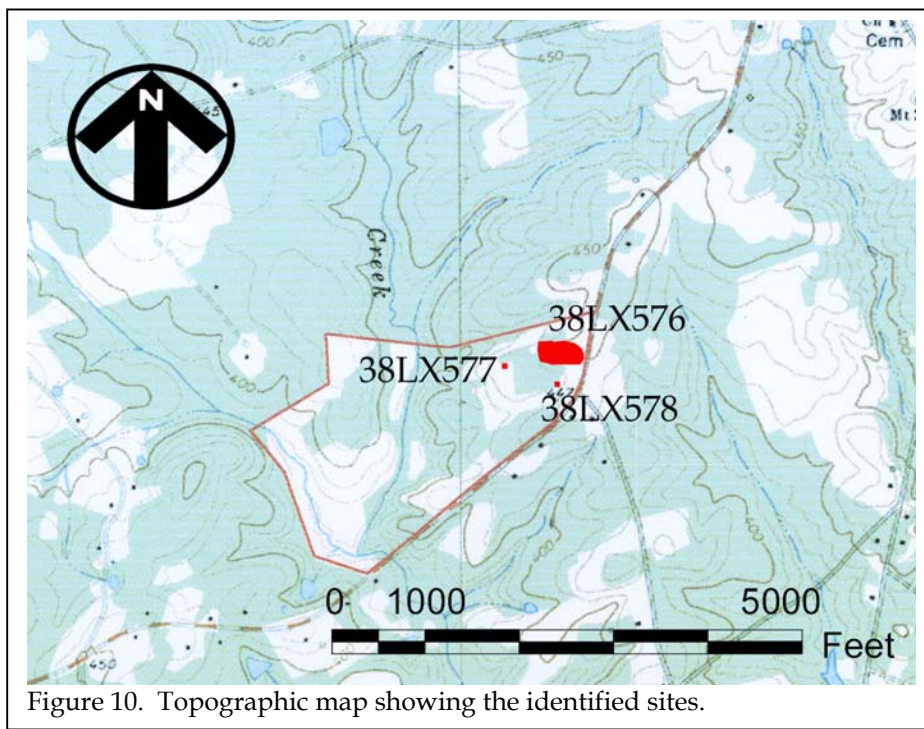


Figure 10. Topographic map showing the identified sites.

produced a profile of dark brown (7.5YR4/4) very fine sandy loam to an additional 1.2 feet in depth over the red (2.5YR4/8) clay. Very few artifacts were found in the pit, but given the somewhat shallow depth and its location downslope from the well, we assume that it was a privy.

The well is covered with a concrete lid, but contains a square opening measuring about 1.0 foot. The well is stone-lined and no longer

RESULTS OF SURVEY

Table 1.
Artifacts from 38LX576

	500R500	500R550	600R600	Pit	Surface	TOTAL
Kitchen Group						
Whiteware, undecorated					2	
Glass, clear	1					
Glass, brown					1	
Glass, manganese	1				1	
Glass, cobalt					1	
Glass, aqua		1				
Tin can fragment				1		
Architecture Group						
Nail, machine cut			2			
Nail, wire			1	1		
Window glass			1	1		
Slate fragment					1	
TOTAL						16

contains water.

Very few historic surface artifacts were recovered, but the few artifacts that were collected were nondescript and typical of turn-of-the-century domestic sites. However, incorporating the positive shovel tests, the surface collection, and all the associated out buildings, the site has an area of about 275 feet east-west by 150 feet north-south.

As previously mentioned, the artifacts tend to date from the late nineteenth to the early twentieth century. For example, manganese glass and aqua glass were manufactured and used in the nineteenth century. In addition, machine cut nails were used in the nineteenth century (Howard 1989:55). Wire

nails became popular in the late nineteenth century and are the primary used nails today (Howard 1989:55). Whiteware, the only ceramic found at the site, is not really diagnostic – the undecorated variety has a mean ceramic date (MCD) of 1860, however, forms of whiteware are still being produced today.

The house itself is of a typical folk style that was common in the early twentieth century (McAlester and

McAlester 1984:100). The house features a pyramidal roof with a single, brick chimney on the exterior end. Evidence of a flue is also seen by a few scattered bricks on the roof. It is a one story square structure set on wooden piers and exhibiting four rooms. Two front doors lead into



Figure 12. View of house in ruinous condition at 38LX576.

each of the two front rooms, however all four rooms are connected to each other through interior doors. The house is in ruinous condition with the roof caving and floors falling in. The chimney is no longer standing and severe rot is affecting much of the wood. The house does not warrant architectural recordation, however, it does help in dating the site.

While wells and privies tend to have a high potential for providing information about the lifeways of postbellum farmers, the one well at

Site 38LX576 is recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. No additional management activity is recommended pending the review and concurrence by the State Historic Preservation Office.

38LX577

Site 38LX577 (Figure 13) is a historic brick scatter located on a ridge saddle at an elevation of about 430 feet AMSL. A central UTM coordinate for the site is 465566E 3779173N (NAD27 datum).

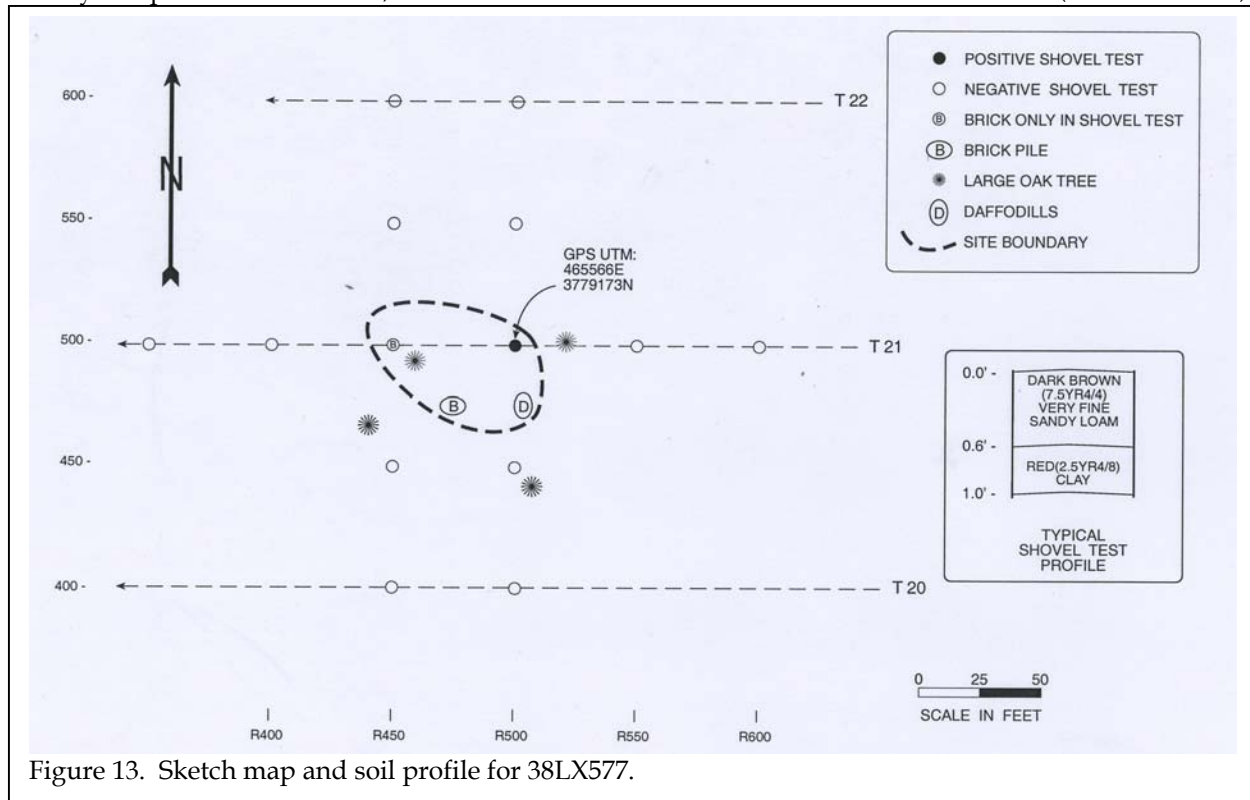


Figure 13. Sketch map and soil profile for 38LX577.

this site was not filled in and the possible privy revealed very few artifacts. The entire site produced very few historic artifacts with the few found representing only the Kitchen and Architecture groups. Modern trash has severely overshadowed the historic context of the site.

While some socioeconomic issues may be studied through paper evidence (e.g. census records), the site has been too altered by modern activities to gather other information such as diet, through the archaeological remains.

The site is located about 500 feet west of site 38LX576, the main farmstead. The site was originally identified during the 2006 CRA (Chicora 2006). At the time that the brick pile was identified (March), Snowflake flowers (*Leucojum aestivum*) were in bloom. These heirloom flowers can be commonly found at historic sites (see for example Trinkley et al. 2006).

Shovel testing was originally performed at 100-foot intervals until Transect 21, Shovel test 12 was positive, producing two pieces of



Figure 14. View of 38LX577 with surrounding oaks.

undecorated whiteware and one piece of clear glass. Shovel testing was then performed at 50-foot intervals until two consecutive negative shovel tests were encountered along the cardinal directions. A total of 14 shovel tests were excavated in the area with only one positive (7%).

Shovel test profiles resembled the Georgeville Series, which has an Ap horizon of dark brown (7.5YR4/4) very fine sandy loam to 0.5 foot in depth over a yellowish red (5YR4/6) loam to 0.8 foot in depth. A red (2.5YR4/8) clay loam is beneath these strata. However, within the site area, the yellowish red (5YR4/6) layer is absent, but the dark brown (7.5YR4/4) very fine sandy loam layer extends somewhat deeper to 0.6 foot.

Including the positive shovel test and the brick pile, the site encompasses an area of about 50 feet east-west by 75 feet north-south. Four large oak trees flank the site (Figure 14).

It is difficult to accurately date this site given the sparse number of artifacts. Clear glass is not diagnostic and while undecorated whiteware has a MCD of 1860, it is still being produced

today.

We suspect the site is the remains of a late nineteenth century tenant site. However, given the very few artifacts and the inability to accurately date the site, it is unlikely that the information from 38LX577 will be able to answer significant research questions. The site is recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. No additional

management activity is recommended pending the review and concurrence by the State Historic Preservation Office.

38LX578

Site 38LX578 (Figure 15) is a historic brick/stone pile located on a ridge side slope at an elevation of about 435 feet AMSL. A central UTM coordinate for the site is 465750E 3779119N (NAD27 datum).

Shovel testing was performed at the originally proposed 100-foot intervals. Although no shovel tests were positive along Transect 19, the brick/stone pile was identified between Shovel tests 3 and 4. Shovel testing was then performed at 50-foot intervals until two consecutive negative tests were encountered in a row in the cardinal directions. A total of 11 shovel tests were excavated with one positive (9%).

Shovel test profiles typically resembled the Georgeville Series, which has an Ap horizon of dark brown (7.5YR4/4) very fine sandy loam to 0.5 foot in depth over a yellowish red (5YR4/6) loam to 0.8 foot in depth. A red (2.5YR4/8) clay

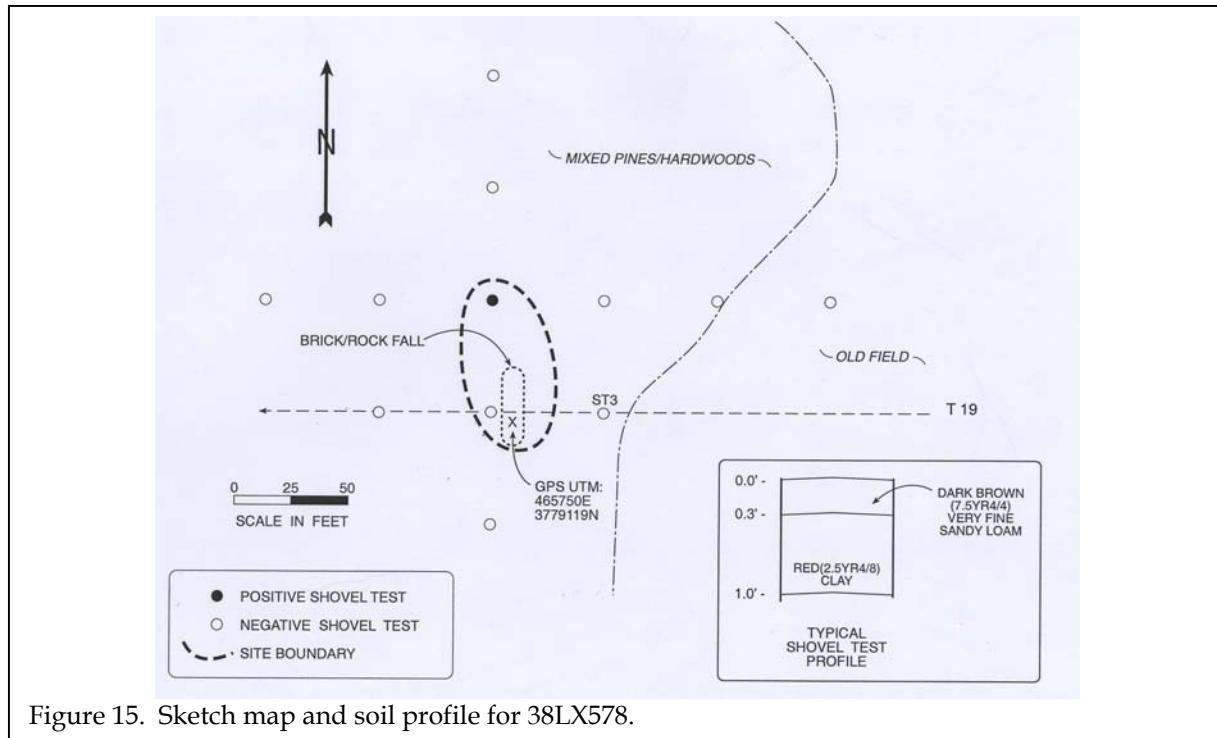


Figure 15. Sketch map and soil profile for 38LX578.

loam is beneath these strata. Most of the profiles, however produced the dark brown (7.5YR4/4) very fine sandy loam layer to 0.3 foot in depth directly over the red (2.5YR4/8) clay. One anomaly occurred at Transect 19, Shovel test 3, where the surface layer appeared to have some evidence of charcoal – possibly a burn layer.

The only positive shovel test produced a single machine cut nail. Machine cut nails were used in the nineteenth century (Howard 1989:55). On the surface of the brick/stone pile (which appeared to possibly be a chimney fall) were the remains of a sewing machine (Figure 16). This type of sewing machine was popular in the first half of the twentieth century, although they were

produced in the late nineteenth century.

Much like the previous site, 38LX578 failed to produce the quantity and quality of remains needed to address significant research



Figure 16. View of bricks and sewing machine parts at 38LX578.

questions. Although likely the remains of a small tenant settlement, this site is recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. No additional management activity is recommended pending the review and concurrence by the State Historic Preservation Office.

Architectural Resources

There are no previously recorded National Register buildings, districts, structures, or objects in the 0.5 mile APE. No comprehensive architectural history has been performed for Lexington County. There are historic structures in the area, however, all of these have undergone modifications so as not to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. None of the structures can be seen from the survey area, so there should be no visible impact anyway.

CONCLUSIONS

This study involved the examination of a tract of approximately 136 acres in Lexington County be used for a neighborhood of single family homes. This work, conducted for Mr. Chris Magaldi of SINTRA Development Association examined archaeological sites and cultural resources found on the proposed project area and is intended to assist SINTRA in complying with their historic preservation responsibilities.

As a result of this investigation, three archaeological sites, 38LX576-578, were identified and assessed. Site 38LX576 is a nineteenth to twentieth century farmstead; 38LX577 is a small brick pile and historic scatter; and 38LX578 is a brick/rock pile and historic scatter. All three sites are recommended not eligible for the National Register for their sparse remains and inability to address significant research questions.

A survey of public roads within 0.5 mile

was taken to record any historic structures that may be potentially eligible for the National Register. Although several historic houses were in the APE, all the structures had been altered and did not appear to be eligible for the National Register.

It is possible that archaeological remains may be encountered during construction activities. As always, contractors should be advised to report any discoveries of concentrations of artifacts (such as bottles, ceramics, or projectile points) or brick rubble to the project engineer, who should in turn report the material to the State Historic Preservation Office, or Chicora Foundation (the process of dealing with late discoveries is discussed in 36CFR800.13(b)(3)). No further land altering activities should take place in the vicinity of these discoveries until they have been examined by an archaeologist and, if necessary, have been processed according to 36CFR800.13(b)(3).

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